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SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1909. JULY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business, Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

below:	
Date. Copies.	Date. Copies.
1 Sunday 85,660	Data. Coptea. 1783,700
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4 89,630	20 84,300
5 88,330	21 87,520
689,800	22 Sunday 85,460
7 90,125	23 84,790
8 Sunday 85,940	24 83,740
9 84,640	25 84,170
10 84,870	26 84,000
11 83,860	2784,489
1283,850	28 86,910
13 83,980	29 Sunday 85,540
1485,910	30 84,330
15 Sunday 84,760	81 84,020
16 85.030	
Total for the mont	h 2,687,555
Less all copies spotled	in print-
the left over or f	

ing, left over or filed Net number distributed 2,642,100 Average daily distribution 85,229 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or rewas 8.18 per cent.

rn to and subscribed before me this tist day of July, 1999.

J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 28, 1901.

FOR TIME IS MONEY.

Philosophers of the "time is money" school of philosophy suggest that the formal words "Dear sir," and "Yours truly." be omitted from business letters. These thinkers open a wide field for reform and improvement.

Writing this "entirely unnecessary son to senseless custom" consumes one hour of the time of an amanuensis in the production of 500 letters. In the annual letter mail of the world, which Politically, we have no right and no tremendous total of 6,700 years. Allowing \$10 a week as the wages of the amanuensis, \$3,350,000 is wasted by the world in writing "Dear sir" and "Yours truly."

Few men probably realized how much time and money they wasted in putting these words in letters. Think of 't-6,700 years and \$3,350,000! And the words are not needed. A telegram is none the less forcible or businesslike because it omits the "Dear sir" and the "Yours truly."

Great reforms are not introduced in a day, but the philosophers should stick to their reform work. When they have abolished the custom of writing "Dear sir" and "Yours truly," they can proceed to demolish other phrases which consume years of time and millions of money.

MAKES FOR REFORM.

Abolition of the lock-step for firstterm convicts in Sing Sing and the substitution of the military march seems to be a recognition of the opprobrium which goes with the lockstep as a regular penal concomitant of the striped suit and the short hair.

The lock-step is undoubtedly an effective disciplinary measure with prisoners inclined to be unruly. The individuality of the unruly prisoner is merged into the mass of the convicts who are inclined to beed the prison rules. With one hand on the shoulder of the prisoner in front of him, he must step out in unison with the mass. He can step out in no other way without throwing out the entire line of which he forms a part and thus instantly attracting the attention of the guards.

The distinction between the first-term convict and the hardened criminal, made by the abolition of the lock-step, should produce that healthy reformatory influence which is one prime object of penal institutions. The first-term convict, exempted from the lock-step, will see the line drawn between him and his hardened fellow-prisoners. He will recognize that he is not classed with them, that the authorities hope for his ultimate reform. This will go a great way toward overcoming the objection which penologists find to imprisoning firstterm criminals with others more inured to crime. One term in the penitentiary they say, inclines to change an occasional criminal into a habitual crim-

BLOCK PATROL WILL GO.

As a result of the all-for-salaries method of appropriating the city's revenues the block patrol system is to go by the board.

St. Louis has congratulated itself on the work done by the block patrol in the downtown districts. In this respect the rity was as metropolitan as New York. The block patrol was a street-cleaning device originated by Street Commissioner Waring of New York. Men in white uniforms were stationed in the business portion of New York, each in charge of a specified district, the streets of which he was expected to keep constantly swept clean from the accumulations which form the litter of a city. By this device the city's streets did not start clean in the morning and foul up as the day progressed. They were clean and ready for exhibition at all times. The system was adopted in other large cities, such as Detroit and Buffalo,

THEST. LOUIS REPUBLIC | which took an interest in their streets.

St. Louis adopted the plan also. This system is to be abandoned now because there is no money to keep it up. All the money had to be appropriated for the salaries of superintendents and inspectors. The block patrol fell a Sacrifice along with the expenses of the fall election and the money for the maintenance of the city's sick, poor and

insane. Mayor Ziegenhein ouce in addressing a St. Louis commercial body at a banquet declared that the streets of St. Louis were no better than country roads. At the present rate of progress country town in all important particu-

OUR POLICY IN CHINA.

It is with a feeling of profound thankfulness that the American people will receive the glad news of the entrance of the allied forces into Pekin and the rescue of the foreign legationers who have for so long been in peril of death at the hands of Chinese mobs and the imperial troops.

National solicitude for the fate of Minister Conger and his associates of the American Legation has naturally been an entire people. During many days the nature of the news was such as to leave little hope that Conger was alive. Even when news began to dribble out from Pekin there was little that was reassuring in the occasional bulletins received. All that was known was that the foreigners were beleaguered in the British Legation compound, that they being fired on night and day and subject to a final and overwhelming assault at any moment. In this time of nervous strain there was but one thing certainthe envoys she must be made to pay the penalty to its fullest limit.

ing from the Boxer rebellion. It is not stump. legitimately our policy to take advantage of the opportunity to seize Chinese territory and to plant our fing permabing is attempted by the European Powers, as is most certain to be the case, we have the right to insist upon a full protection of American trade rights in whatever settlement may be effected. the United States Government should

Especially ought we to refrain from demand that the United States shall to Empire. stand clear. Commercially, we have everything to gain by such a course. the settlement of the Chinese problem in so far as such settlement affects us.

PICTURE OF NEGLECT.

Why, now that the money is ready for beginning the construction of a new City Hospital, must St. Louis wait three months while the sketch plans submitted by the Hospital Commission are developed into detailed plans and specifications for the contractor and builder?

Why was not this work done before? Neglect of a glaring kind appears here. When the storm of 1896 destroyed the old City Hospital and St. Louis was obliged to shelter its pauper patients in a ramshackle, deserted building, detailed plans should at once have been prepared for a new City Hospital, even though the money for the new structure was not yet available. The failure to follow this course has resulted in the present delay. Even after the City Hospital Commission completed its work no step was taken toward the adoption of the plan and toward putting it into

shape for the builder and contractor. "I have reason to believe that the report and sketches showing the results of the work of the Hospital Commission were ordered by the commission to be delivered to the Mayor for transmission to the Assembly while Mr. Walbridge was still Mayor. They were not delivered to Mr. Walbridge and their whereabouts were unknown for ever two years," says President McMath on this subject. "The report was suppressed from January 29, 1897, to some time in the early summer of 1899."

So long as the temporary hospital was in use, so long as the patients were housed in a combustible building, comprising a labyrinth of halls and doorways, there was a continual menace that fire and panic would cause a holocaust of large proportions. In the face of this condition the city authorities neglected to put matters in shape for the immediate commencement of work. Now that St. Louis is ready to begin work, a wait of three months, with its constant menace of fire and panic, is announced. Here is a picture of neglect. This habitual makeshift, short-sighted incompetence in the conduct of the city's business, due to looking after salaries instead of results, has done more than anything else to create the deficit under which municipal government is struggling.

TRUSTS AND FARMERS. Statistics establish facts and those gathered by the Democratic Congressional Committee sufficiently refute the historic dictum of Mark Hanna, "The trusts harm nobody. They ought to be left alone." The statistics show that "a trust robs you waking or sleeping, eating or drinking, working or playing, living or dying and the coffin trust gets

you in the end." A consideration of the foodstuff trusts, the cracker trust, the sugar trust, the edible nut trust, the fish trust, the fruit trust, the various milk and malt trusts that monopolize the trade in their products in various parts of the country, show how the general public pays tribute of an average of 271/2 per cent on all the food they consume. The tribute levied on the farmer is even larger than

this. From 40 to 100 per cent more is paid by the farmer for the implements he

uses in his work than he paid in 1896. Statistics which reduce the price of his purchases to the common denominator of his product-wheat, cotton and corn -show that he must give 50 per cent more wheat for a stove, and 40 per cent more corn for a plow than he gave in 1896. This scale of increase is main tained on all the articles he uses.

No trust has helped the farmer. The corn and the wheat he raises are sold in the open market under legitimate competition which fixes its price according to the natural laws of supply and demand. The talk of a farmers' trust has remained talk. He cannot retaliate in kind. He must bear the burden.

Mark Hanna has never expanded his contention that the trusts harm nobody. It was only in a burst of confidence that he made the utterance and be never analyzed it. The platform be framed at Philadelphia condemns the trusts in a half-hearted way, but the party that made the trusts and profited by them will never unmake them.

HE WON'T BE A TORY. Thomas B. Reed of Maine, who has not infrequently been called "the brains of the Republican party," now assuredly demonstrates the fact of his possession of sufficient gray matter under his skull of an intensity not often demanded of to prevent his sacrificial indorsement, at the eleventh hour, of that imperialist policy of President McKinley which he

was so prompt to condemn at the outset. It seems remarkable, indeed, that Chairman Manley of the Republican State Committee of Maine should have believed for a moment that Mr. Reed could be induced to take the stump in that State for imperialism, militarism, were in continual danger of massacre, trustism, Toryism and all the rest of the unamerican creed which constitutes Mc-Kinleyism, Mr. Manley has known Mr. Reed for years. He must by this time be aware of the fact that the former that if China permitted the slaughter of | Speaker of the House is a man who knows his own mind and is peculiarly stubborn in holding to his own convic-The rescue of Conger, however, lifts tions. Mr. Reed has no use for McKinthis duty of revenge and bloody reprisal ley and no patience with his policies. It from the American people. We have is not in him to submit to the party now to settle with China on a basis of lash and allow its corrective application money indemnity for the damages aris- to make him stultify himself on the

It is apparent that the managers of the Republican national campaign must get along without Mr. Reed's powerful nently on Chinese soil. If land-grab- assistance this year, as they must do without that of many other eminent Republicans who are not yet willing to betray the Republic to Empire. The Tory line of battle is shortening and thinning every day now. As the time This should be done, but beyond this approaches when every voter in this country must take his place, either on the side of the Republic or of Empire. the old American spirit gloriously preacting as the ally and tool of England vails. It is becoming evident that after against Russia, France and Germany, November of 1900 the American Tory The matters in dispute between those will be in as sorry a plight and as evil Governments are matters in which we repute as he was when the Revolutionare not vitally concerned-certainly not ary War fought by our patriot fathers to the extent of becoming involved in drove from the American Colonies the the general European war which may same British now again seeking control result therefrom. If this war must of our destinles through a Tory willingcome, principle and wise policy alike ness to betray a liberty-loving Republic

Bryan analyzes the situation correctly when he maintains that Americans who statistics put at 8,000,000,000 pieces, the business to interfere in Europe's quarwriting of these formal words consumes rels. It is to be hoped that the traditional American policy shall prevail in are concerned only with the welfare of the greatest Republic on earth.

If the home-coming of Steel-man Gates and his dabbling in politics affect | • the American people as his prominence • 1605-England and France at war, in the Jester case affected the jury, • 1696-Peter the Great defeats Turks. Mark Hanna will wish he had not sent

Chicago's population estimates, based too high because they mixed divorce statistics with child population, allowing several parents more than two for each

Reports that Senator Hanna is to take he stump for McKinley are unfounded. Hanna will probably have nothing to do with a stump until next November. Then he will be up a stump.

It isn't probable that the young men of America will support the party of trustism whose policies threaten the destruction of business independence as well as of popular freedom.

It is almost pitiful, the studious silence with which the Globe-Democrat ignores the existence of Republican Boss Baumhoff in the Twelfth Congressional

It's we Americans who must pay the bitterest cost of Empire-not the Filipinos or other little peoples who happen to be in the imperial path of conquest.

No wonder Trust Magnate Gates is hurrying home from Europe to work for Mr. McKinley. This is a time when all combine men must stand together.

Don't let's spoil our happiness at the escuing of Conger by becoming involved in Europe's imperial squabble over China's dismemberment

Governor Stone of Missouri has abandoned his proposed trip to Europe. Only Republicans are going to Europe during the present campaign.

Wouldn't it be fine if the allied forces

in Pekin could only organize a ducking-

stool party now with dear old Empress Dowager An as the duck? The appearance of the shirt waist gives the young man a chance to get

square with his sister for borrowing his Will Mr. McKinley consider it "manifest destiny" or Democratic spite when he is retired to private life next No-

vember? Many symptoms indicate that Sedalia will have to move out to make room for the Democratic rally next Tuesday.

Which are you for in November-the Republic or Empire? the trust combines or the people?

Hot Times in Old Missouri. Hot times in old Missouri When August days come round, And campaign speakers make the State A big debating ground: Hot times! Hot times:

But the game must still be played-

Hot times with oratory at One hundred in the shade: Hot times in old Missouri When August days chip in With politics to make the blood Like lava in your skin; Hot times! Hot times! But not a soul dismayed-Bring on your oratory at One hundred in the shade:

TORIES OF WELL-KNOWN MISSOURIANS—WEBSTER DAVIS AND HIS MOTHER—

CAPED THE GOVERNORSHIP.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. J. West Goodwin, he of the antiquated and picturesque hat, has a son-and thereby hangs a tale, according to a story that has been going the rounds of the country press of Missourl. Several years ago, when the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight occurred at His devotion to his mother is the occasion Carson City, the youth wagered his money too freely upon the pugilist with the pompadour and, as a result, he found himself in a strange land without money and friends and a railroad ticket with which he might get back to his Missouri home. So



Some clouds are blue and some are plnk, I send fifty-I don't think.

he sat himself down in the Carson Station and sent this telegram to his sire: "Dear Father-

Some clouds are blue and some fire dark. Please send fifty to your son, Mark," But J. West did not respond in a manner pleasing to his offspring. In fact, he forthwith sent this reply:

"Dear Son-"Same clouds are time and some are pink. I send fifty—I don't think."

Webster Davis, now perhaps the cynosure of more eyes than any Missourian in national politics, has had vicissitudes and misfortunes strewn all along the pathway of his life. A story of how he secured a part of his education has always begotten' him respect in the minds of every one who has heard it. He had \$900 one fall, when he went to t'hicago and entered a college there. With that amount he intended staying as long as the sum would permit him by living frugally. He had just matriculated when his mother, back in Gallatin, Mo., wrote to her son and told him how cheaply she could buy a home for herself and his father in the outskirts of Galla tin, where they could raise fruit, garden, chickens and indulge in various suburban pastimes and industries. The mother was not asking for assistance from her son she merely was wishing that she could buy the little home. It could be purchased for just \$900. Webster reflected a short time.

EXD OF THE SEVENTEENTH

CENTURY.

Russia, Poland, Denmark and .

For fifteen years before the close of the

Seventeenth Century Europe and Eastern Asia were steeped in the blood of warring

nations, and even in unknown America there was no little unrest and apprehen-

These years witnessed, perhaps, the

bloodlest pages in England's history. James II ascended the throne in 1665, and had hardly

taken up the scepter before he was forced

vere started in various parts of his domin-

to exchange it for the sword. Insurrections

ion by the Dukes of Argyle and Monmouth.

and a hundred hills and vallers were strewn with dead men before they were de-

Then came the "bloody assizes" of Jeff-

reys, during which many of the proudest

heads in England fell for no other reason

than that they dared to think, or fer no

reason at all. Courts do not kill as fast

as armies, but Jeffreys and his work have

gone down in history as the darkest blots

Three years later the common people awoke from their nightmare of political and

religious tyranny and invited Prince Wil-liam of Orange to come and rule over them.

James fled at the approach of his saturnine

son-in-law, but plucked up some courage

after a stay in France and began to get to-

gether the mongrel army which during the

next year began the memorable siege of

For the aid and comfort he had afforded

James William declared war against Louis XIV of France; while the French Army

was laying waste the Palatinate. This was

followed by the grand alliance against Louis which eventuated in his humiliation.

The year 1685 also witnessed the revoca-

tion of the Edict of Nantes and the be

ginning of the persecution of the Hugue-

nots; a step which added to the infant colonies on this side of the world many of

their best and most useful families. No

satisfied with persecuting the Huguenots, Louis's religious prejudices led him to join

Victor Amadeus II of Savoy in a bruta

crusade against the Waldensees in Pied-

mont. Almost at the same time Caraffa's

"Bloody Tribunal" in Hungary made it pos-

sible for Leopold to force the people to

During this period there was hardly less

ing on all the smaller Powers within their

Between 1699 and 1700 the drama became

more and more intense. Practically the

whole of Europe was at war at the same

stormy Atlantic brought back hints of pil-

lage and bloodshed in the Infant Americas.

New England had grown restive under the

harsh hand of Governor Sir Edmund An-

dros, and had unseated him without royal

authority; Jacob Leisler had started a revo-

lution in New York, for which he was

hanged the following year, and the coast of

Peru had been stripped of its stores of gold

The year 1690 witnessed the defeat of the

English fleet by the French at Beachy

Head; and the successful campaign by Ca

tinot against Savoy; the success of the

Orangemen at Boyne; and, on this side, the

destruction of Schnectady by the French

however. In the following year came the

wir in Ireland, which culminated in the

fall of Limerick. Then the principality of

Baden took the center of the stage and gave

the Turks a severe drubbing at Salankamen.

Kaleidoscopic changes of scene took place

ocker by the combined English and Dutch

fleets; and while new ships were being built, America came before the footlights

and burned witches at the stake for the

during the next few years. First the

French fleet was sent to Davy

This was but the prelude,

edification and delectation of an upside down land on earth.

by a fleet of pirates.

RIPLEY D. SAUNDERS, religious world. Following up her success

time; and sea captains who had dared the

decade had in store for all three.

unreast in the southern countries. The Turks, Athenians and Venetians were prey-

reach, and occasionally on each other, thoughtless of the doom which the next

make the Kingdom hereditary in the Haps-

feated, captured and executed.

on the pages of British annals.

Londonderry.

◆ 1697-French take Barcelona.

▲ 1706—War of Spanish succession

who knew nothing of his resources or pos-sessions. She bought the much-coveted little home, while Webster lighted street lamps in a suburban town to pay for his board and did copying in law offices to pay his tuition. Handsome and talented as he is. Webster Davis has never married. of his living a life of celibacy. Is it remarkable, then, that such a man preferred principle to party?

Although Alexander Monroe Dockery has repeatedly said that he has made no promlses of offices to any one in the State, yet it has developed that there is an exception. In fact, Mr. Dockery himself now admits that he had overlooked the single instance. The favored individual is Simp Miller, an old darky of Gallatin, and he bears the distinction of being the only officeseeker to whom Missouri's next Governor has made any overtures. Simp has known Mr. Dockery from boyhood, and regards "Marse Dockery" as the greatest man in all the United States. Now, Mr. Dockery reciprocates this admiration, and recently said of

the old man:
"That old darky belongs to the old school of negroes-of the days when his race was respectful and industrious. He is a tireless worker and absolutely honest. He was born in Ray County and has lived in this section of Missouri all his life. During the war I was living at Knoxville, my father preaching there at the time. I knew old Simp well then, when he belonged to a man named Burgess. The nearest bank at that time was located at Hamilton, and his master was wont to send him with large amounts of money to deposit in the bank at Hamilton, knowing that he would be safe from the would-be marauders of either side. There is no white man more honest than he." Despite the threatenings of others of his race, old Simp has voted the Democratic

ticket ever since the Civil War. And now Mr. Dockery proposes to take the old negro along with him to Jefferson City and



The Only Officeseeker to Whom Missourt's Next Covernor Ever Made Overtures, install him in an office commensurate with

When Thomas T. Crittenden was Gover-tor of Missouri he had a colored hostler who always stood much in awe of his em-

and the case apparently was beyond the

*

MR. DOCKERY'S PROMISE TO SIMP MILLER-HOW MR. COCKRELL ES-

man's power of palllation. He wandered aimlessly about the stable yard for a long time, fearing to break the news to his em-ployer. Finally he mustered sufficient courage to approach the Governor. When he



"Dat black hoss of yours ain't going ter live very long-case he's dead."

had turned his hat around several times in his hands and had swallowed equally as often, he said: "Guvnor, that yere black hoss of yours ain't a-goin' to live berry long." The Gov-ernor looked in surprise and asked:

"What makes you think that, Ben?"
"Case he am dead," the negro said lacon-

"Did you ever hear how Francis Marion Cockrell was first elected to the United States Senate?" asked a well-known Missourl politician the other day.

"Was there something unusual about his election?" was asked by the person addressed. "Well, you see," continued the raconteur,

"as you doubtless know, there is a tradition in our State that a man who has been Governor of Missouri is too big for any other honors that might be extended to him. You, of course, have noticed that no Governor of Missouri was ever elected to the Senate or any other office. Well, shortly after the war Cockrell was a candidate for Governor and was beaten by just one sixth of a vote." "How could that happen," the listener

"You see, it was then as it is nowthere are so many political offices in Missouri that we have to spread them out as thin as rossible. You, yourself, know that in some parts of our State it is customary tion from a district which naturally would be entitled to only one, and the vote of that district must be divided accordingly, sometimes into halves or quarters, or even eighths. Well, it so happened that Cockrell was beaten for the nomination for Governor in 1871 by just one-sixth of a vote. When the result of the convention was made known Cockrell appeared just as happy as just \$000. Webster reflected a short time, then went downtown to the bank, bought unduly apologetic about trifles; but one the old rebel yell, flung the fattered old his dig a draft for \$900 and sent it to his mother, night when the Governor's favorite horse hat that he had worn all through the war shock.

died, the old negro was in a dire dilemma. I so high that it nearly touched the ceiling of the dome in the Statehouse, and pledged himself to work night and day from that time on to bring about the election of the successful rival. And he did as he said would. He stumped the whole State and when the campaign was over had make friends of every true Democrat in the Commonwealth. Naturally, two years later, when it came time to elect a successor to Carl Schurz, Cockrell was the most available material, and he was elected."

Hannibal claims to have produced the man that first gave utterance to the immortal expression: "I'm from Missouri; you've got to show me!" According to the story, the expression was first used by an old man in a Chicago street car. He claimed that he was from Hannibal, but did not give his name. Some one on the car had made an astounding statement, which stargered the old gentleman. He quickly retorted: "I am from Missouri and you'll have to show me. A reporter for a Chicago paper was aboard the car, and the next day there appeared a paragraph telling of the incident. Soon it reached Missourl and the phrase is now known in every State in the Union.

When Robert T. Stewart was Governor of Missouri it was in the days when everybody drank whisky, and the Governor was no exception to the rule. Years ago when the Prince of Wales was on a visit to this country they gave a grand ball in his honor in St. Louis, Governor Stewart came down from Jefferson City to honor the event with his presence. In the course of the evening



the enthusiastic Governor drank rather too much. He became exceedingly happy as well as proud and enthusiastic. He and the Prince were seated on the platform, while the beauty and aristocracy of St. Louis swept past them in gorgeous review. past them in gorgeous review feelings and bosom swelled. Eventually, to a mighty impulse of glow and glor, me assembly impulse of glow and glor, me assembly in the state of t Prince's back, exclaiming with intense animation:

"Say, Prince, don't you wish you were Governor of Missouri?" England's heir to royalty was a triffe wine-befogged himself and pald no atten-tion to the Governor's familiarity, otherwise his dignity might have sustained a severe HARRY NORMAN.

THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IS NOT AS BLOODY AS OTHERS—THE LAST, FOR EXAMPLE—TUMULT THE RULE AT THE CENTURIES' ENDS.

HOW THE CENTURIES GO OUT.

"It is the way of centuries to go out in er uneasiness among those in authority. the closing scenes of other enturies is

tainly, the Nineteenth Century is pass- the light of civilization. ing that way; and it may be that it will Never before have the people known Nineteenth centuries. emphasize the records of the past by sur- so much of what was going on in the Is it the way of centuries to go out in passing them, before the close of this four quarters of the globe, and increased blood? Read the record of 300 years, and

the French Coast, and spent a year in that

Suddenly the scene is shifted eastward.

and Peter the Great comes from out his frozen land to heat back the encreaching

Turk, taking Azor from him, and sending

soldiers to join Mohammed.

the village of St. Louis.

thousands upon thousands of turbaned

Just before the close of the century,

with her neighbors and turned her attention

settlement of Louislana in 1699, sending out,

among others, the men who helped found

Spurned by his former worshipers the God

f War again shifted the scene, and the

could wish. Early in the year

century went out in a climax as bloody as

Spain, died; and his passing brought on the

costly struggle, and a forecast of the deca-

At the same time Russia, Poland and

Denmark combined against Sweden; and

Peter the Great tasted the bitterness of de-

feat when Charles II overwhelmed his al-

Within a month of this great battle the

institution now known as Yale College was

founded in the then unheard-of village of

END OF THE EIGHTEENTH

CENTURY.

1795-France conquers Holland.

Two uprisings in Paris.

1796-Napoleon begins Italian cam-

Napoleon returns to Paris.

1799-Napoleon's campaign in Holy

France first Power of the

Napoleon made First Consul.

.

Having wrested her independence from

England a few years before, America en-

joyed a short respite from war during the

closing years of the Eighteenth Century

There was constant fighting with the Indi

ans on the frontier, it is true, but as none

of these tribes could be classed as foreign

nations, and the fighting was spasmodic rather than systematic, the United States

were nominally at peace with the world.

In direct contrast to this were the condi

tions in Europe and Asia. Turkey was at

war with Russia the anti-Orange party in

Holland, which had been a thora in the

side of more than one Continental Power.

was crushed by the Prussian Army after a

Russia were again at each others' throats.

England was in the toils of another re-

Government was trying to dispose of its

surplus of enemies by shipping them to

In 1789 the storm of unrest broke in all its

Napoleon defeats Royalists.

1789-90-French Revolution

paign.

Land.

world.

1792-Commune formed.

1797-Pope forced to terms.

Charles II, the last of the Hapsburgs

"War of Spanish Succession," a

dence of the Spanish nation.

lied armies at Narva,

New Haven, Conn.

France, the great disturber, made peace

to business for a brief spell. She began the

kind of work.

Never before has there been greater un- If "the only way to judge of the fu-

Never before has the sword played so obviously worth while.

to wage war than in the closing half of dict what a year, or month, or week, or and draw your own conclusions. day may bring forth.

rest among the common people, or great- ture is to study the past," a review of

Thus runs an old proverb, which seems important a part in advancing the mate- For the convenience of Sunday Repubto have been established by history. Cer- rial interests of nations, and in spreading lic readers, brief reviews of the latter years of the Seventeenth. Eighteenth and

knowledge has occasioned increased in- if that doesn't satisfy get a good history Never before have the nations of the terest in the study of the world's affairs, of the world and go back as far as the earth been busier waging and preparing. Never before has it been so hard to pre- doings of mankind have been recorded

the gutters of Parisian boulevards were washed in the blood of the Revolution. On July 14 of that year the storming of the Bastlie occurred, and in October the populace marched to the palace at Versaille

From this time until the close of the entury, and for twenty years thereafter, France was the center of the clouds of war: but this does not mean that the remainde of the world was at peace. On the contrary, Austria and Russia were combined in partially successful effort to whip Turkey: the Austrian Netherlands were up in bloody revolt; and the year 1730 wis an unbroken period of war. Gustavus III of Sweeden met the Russian Navy in the Gulf of Finland and sent many of its proudest vessels to the bottom; and England sent out a large army to conquer Tippo Saib. Meanwhile matters in Paris were going

howling mob, thirsting for the blood of the

nity to deliver a blow which they hoped would prove fatal. Early in 1791 the black men of Hayti, headed by L'Ouverture, undertook to throw off the French yoke, and fought valiantly and successfully for freedom.

from bad to worse, and the enemies of France were maneuvering for an opportu-

The invention of the guillotine turned the eyes of the world on Paris again in 1792, and while the world looked on, the commune was formed. The royal family was thrown into prison, and the nation was in the hands of the Paris mob. The whims of hysterical women were as laws to the leaders of the commune, and the best blood of land flowed from the block day after day. This state of affairs culminated in the 'September massacres," which made the on-

locking world shudder. Russia was not idle this year, but pushed her Southern campaign, annexing territory at a rapid rate. When George Washington was inaugurat-

ed as President for the second time, Louis XIV, King of France, languished in a dun-Shortly thereafter the proud monarch was led to the guillotine, to follow, and to be followed by hundreds of his kin and sunporters. About this time England, Austria, Prussia, Germany, Holland, Spain and Naples formed a grand coalition against France. While their armies were marching, or preparing to march, demented Paris was in the throes of the Reign of Terror. Marat was assassinated by Charlotte Cor

day, and Marie Antoinette beheaded, Toward the end of me year Napoleo Bonaparte, then a minor officer in the French artillery, gave the advancing Eng-lish army a stinging defeat at Toulon, and was given charge of the artillery-his first "step up," for which he had waited impa-

The Reign of Terror was brought to close in 1794 by the execution of Robespierre and his supporters, and for a brief interval the scene was shifted to Poland, where Kosciusko led an uprising of his people against the combined armies of Russia. Prussia and Austria.

desperate resistance; and Sweden and Paris underwent two more insurrections in 1795-the first in April and the second ligious and political revolution; George III late in May. Bonsparte, who had been was raving in an insane asylum; and the called to the city, defended the convention against attacks of Royalists, and gained firmer grasp on public esteem. The next Australia-then believed to be the poorest year he ok command of the army of Italy, making the first of those wonderful

on the water England began an attack on I fury over the gay capital of France, and I busy for many years. In 1797 he forced the Pope to sign the treaty of Tolentino, and in December of that year returned to Paris. The three closing years of the century rang with the triumphs of Napoleon. He was the central figure in the drama of the world, worshiped by millions as a demigod, and hated by more millions as an agent of the devil. The French arms were successful everywhere, but internal strife continued and threatened disaster to the whole fabric of the patchwork Government. After his triumphant campaign in the

> Paris, and before the close of the year was made First Consul of the Republic of Other wars were being waged while Bona parte was startling the world, but little need was paid to them, and the century closed with his name in every man's mouth -his deeds the wonder of mankind.

loly Land, Bonaparte again returned to

...... END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. 1898-Blowing up of Maine. War between the United State and Spain. Dewey at Manila.

Sampson at Santiago. Surrender of Spanish Army. 899-War between the United States and Filipinos. 1900-British-Boer War. War in Philippines.

Allied Powers march on Pekin.

The Nineteenth Century has been on the bloodiest in history and promises pass out dripping with the gore of ev important nation on the earth. During cycle of years of which this is the last. the scene of the world's drama has been shifted across the two great oceans, and now the calcium light of advancing civilization makes a ghastly picture of the saffron tint-

ed Orlent China, the oldest, largest and least understood of the nations of the globe, stands face to face with a dozen determined and powerful fces. The downfall of the hoary fabric of her semicivilization seems certain: nd the dismemberment of the Empire and its division among greedy neighbors almost

equally so. Spain, once the greatest of nations, but long since a tottering monument of mon-archical greed, has fallen almost into obher fight for the subjugation of the restive inhabitants of her most distant colony. South Africa still trembles with the thun-

der of England's guns, and the Boers may prolong their hopeless struggle until the While there is, perhaps, less actual blood-shed just now than at the close of the last century, the war spirit of the world is, if anything, more thoroughly aroused; and it

is within the bounds of possibility that 1900 may yet be the bloodiest of years. whole world is in a state of restiveness. Every nation is busy making arms and mobilizing armies. The shipyards of Europe and America swarm with workers in iron and steel, and war vessels are being constructed as rapidly as it lies in the power